

and prominent light-colored veins, ovate or ovate-lanceolate, two inches long, entire or with a pair of coarse teeth, or hastate lobes at base, abruptly tapering into a short, winged petiole; flowering branchlets leafy below, naked above and terminating in a loose corymb; involucre shorter than the disk; rays conspicuous; akenes sparingly villous and bearing a pair of stout, persistent awns of more than their own length.

The specimens lie in the herbarium of the California Academy, marked "Cedros Islands," and were probably brought thence, many years ago, by Dr. Veatch.

MICROSERIS (EUCALAIS) ATTENUATA.—Leaves incisely and deeply pinnatifid, the divisions linear; scapes about a foot high; involucre $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, and narrow; akenes fusiform, 4–4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, very slender, especially from midway upwards; pappus 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ –5 lines long, the elliptic-lanceolate scale more or less villous, and about one-third the length of the slender, strongly barbellate awn.

Collected by the writer on the 25th of April, 1882, on the grounds of the University of California, at Berkeley, where it grows in great abundance, as also on the hills adjacent. The akenes and pappus are extremely long and slender for the group into which it falls, but it is only as to length that they resemble those of the *Calocalais* section. The plant is a genuine *Eucalais*, a section whose best technical character is one which does not appear to have been recognized by any author, namely, the peculiar convolute aestivation of the pappus-scales. But the adoption of this character would exclude from the group *M. Bigelovii*, which has the imbricated aestivation, though not the habit of *Calocalais*.

New Species of North American Fungi.

By J. B. ELLIS.

VALSA LUTESCENS.—Stroma cortical; perithecia subglobose, 10 to 15, subcircinating, disk at length erumpent, brown, convex, with the short, cylindrical, stout, obtuse, substellate-cleft ostiola ranged round its circumference; asci lanceolate, spore-bearing part .0013' x .00025'; sporidia cylindrical, hyaline, curved, .00025'–.0003' x .0001'.

On dead limbs of *Quercus coccinea*. January. The wood beneath the bark occupied by the fungus is generally stained light yellow. (N. A. F., No. 876.)

VALSA BINOCULATA.—Perithecia 3 to 6, rather large, closely imbedded in a stroma formed of the substance of the inner bark, and circumscribed by a black line which does not, however, penetrate to the wood; ascigerous nucleus white, soft and pasty when fresh; ostiola erumpent through cracks in the epidermis, subglobose, with a large irregular opening; asci clavate-cylindrical, .005'–.006' x .006'–.0007'; paraphyses stout and granular; sporidia uniseriate, broadly elliptical, nearly hyaline, uniseptate and constricted, with a large nucleus in each cell, .0008'–.0009' x .0005'–.00055'.

The ostiola are often entirely concealed so that outwardly there is no trace of the fungus.

On dead trunks of *Magnolia glauca*.